



## POETRY.

## ODE ON FRIENDSHIP.

(To my Cousin.)

Friendship, thou charmer of the mind,  
Thou sweet deluding ill,  
The brightest moments mortals find,  
And sharpest pangs we feel.

Fate has decided all our shares,  
Of pleasure and of pain;  
In love, the comforts and the cares,  
Are mix'd and join'd again.

But whilst in floods our sorrows roll,  
And drops of joys are few,  
This dear delight of mingling souls,  
Serves but to swell our woe.

Oh, why should bliss depart in haste,  
And friendship stay to mourn?  
Why the fond passion cling so fast,  
When ev'ry joy is gone?

Yet, never let our hearts divide,  
Nor death dissolve the chain,  
For love and joy were once allied,  
And must be join'd again.

W.

## THE RIVER.

River, River! little River!  
Bright you sparkle on your way,  
O'er the yellow pebbles dancing,  
Through the flowers and foliage glancing,  
Like a child at play.

River, River! swelling River!  
On you rush o'er rough and smooth—  
Louder, faster, brawling, leaping,  
Over rocks by rose-banks sweeping,  
Like impetuous youth.

River, River! brimming River!  
Broad and deep, and still as Time—  
Seemingly still—yet still in motion,  
Tending onward to the ocean,  
Just like mortal prime,

River, River! rapid River!  
Swifter now you slip away;  
Swift and silent as an arrow,  
Through a channel dark and narrow,  
Like life's closing day.

River! River! headlong River!  
Down you dash into the sea;  
Sea, that line hath never sounded,  
Sea, that voyage hath never rounded,  
Like eternity.

## MISCELLANY.

## A YANKEE TAUGHT A LESSON IN ROGUERY.

The slaves on the plantations, generally, in the West India Islands, are remarkable for their skill and proficiency in the art of lying and stealing. Owing, probably, to their ignorant and degraded condition, their perception of right and wrong is not particularly acute—and, according to their system of morality, there is no disgrace attached to a negro who deceives and steals from a white man. It is, however, seldom the case that they steal from each other. In their little communities, each consisting of from two to four hundred individuals, of different ages and both sexes, public opinion exercises its usual influence, and such is their idea of the principles of moral rectitude, that the same negro who would be extolled and honoured for committing a daring and successful theft on the property of a white man, would be shunned, despised, and perhaps summarily punished for stealing even a trifle from a slave. Measures, therefore, of the most precautionary character are always adopted on the plantations to guard against the effects of the indulgence of this propensity on the part of the slaves—but notwithstanding all the care and vigilance of the overseers, & the additional protection of locks and bars in great abundance, such is the skill and ingenuity of some individual among this oppressed and persecuted race, that they often succeed in purloining from their masters to a considerable extent—and by dint of downright lying, generally succeed in escaping from the dreadful punishment which would inevitably attend the discovery of the theft. The following story, which is well authenticated, and the leading incidents of which may have been before published, furnishes a pretty good illustration of the wonderful proficiency of slaves in the art of thieving.

A number of years since, an American brig was lying at anchor in the little harbour of Grenville, on the eastern side of the fertile island of Grenada. The captain of the brig, whose name was Watson, was one day dining with Mr. M'Crimmon, the manager of the Belmont estate, when the subject of negro thieving was discussed—and a number of instances were mentioned, which the incredulous Yankee evinced no disposition to believe. At length somewhat nettled at his want of faith, M'Crimmon offered to bet Watson a hog-head of Muscovado sugar against two dozen of North Carolina hams, that he would send one or more negroes on board his vessel that very night, who would steal his mattresses, &c., out of his berth—notwithstanding all the precautions which he might adopt to prevent it. The wager was, of course, accepted, and captain Watson has-

tened on board at an early hour to take measures for gaining his wager. M'Crimmon, meanwhile, summoned the head driver of the estate, and merely explained to him the nature of the wager, relying upon his judgment for selecting from among the slaves on the plantation, proper agents for the enterprise.

Captain Watson advised with his mate, and sagely concluded that as the brig was lying at anchor in the midst of the harbour, and the night would in all probability be clear and unclouded, if a good look out was kept, the sable thieves could be discovered before they reached the vessel—and arrested, if proper measures were adopted. Accordingly the crew were divided into two watches, as at sea, each watch in charge of one of the mates, with orders to keep a sharp look out in every direction—and at an early hour, captain Watson went below and turned in—shrewdly imagining that it would puzzle even the most dexterous thieves to steal his bedding from beneath him, without his knowledge.

The first watch passed away—and nothing material took place. Eight bells were then struck—the Chief mate and his watch were relieved by the second mate—and the captain without leaving his berth, listened to the report of his officer—chuckling at the bright prospect of earning a hog-head of Muscovado so easily. At about 3 o'clock in the morning, the second mate, who was on the look out near the starboard gangway, saw a ripple on the water at some distance—and soon after, a black mass resembling the head of an individual, was seen gradually approaching the vessel. He concluded, of course, that the thief was swimming towards the brig; and ordered the men to keep motionless and silent, and watch the proceedings of the equivocal-looking object. It soon appeared that the suspicions of the mate were correct—the black mass was the head of a negro. He swam slowly towards the vessel, & then cautiously swam around it twice, as if desirous of ascertaining whether any persons were on the look out. His scrutiny was apparently satisfactory—for he then approached the gangway, laid hold of the mainropes, and slowly ascended the ladder. While standing for a moment on the gunwale, he exhibited the brawny limbs and muscular proportions of a stalwart negro, entirely naked.—He jumped down upon the deck of the brig, and was instantly seized by the second mate and two or three athletic seamen; and although he struggled desperately to escape from their clutches, he was finally subdued and his arms firmly pinioned. The mate, delighted with having not only prevented the accomplishment of M'Crimmon's design, but of having secured his agent, could not contain his joy—and shouted loudly, 'we've got the rascal—we've got him safe enough—captain Watson, you've gained your wager, for we've caught the thief.'

The captain, hearing this joyful intelligence, hastened on deck; & hardly a minute elapsed ere the whole crew collected around the poor captive, who seemed quite chop-fallen at the failure of his enterprise, and begged in piteous accents that they would let him go; for that Massa M'Crimmon would give him a good flogging for allowing himself to be taken. Captain Watson laughed heartily at the success of his plans, but would not free his prisoner, ordering him to be bound hand and foot, and vigilantly guarded until morning, when, as he said, he intended to take him ashore as a trophy of his victory, and to have a good laugh at the Scotchman, for supposing that the natives of any country, be they black or be they white, could out-wit a true blooded Yankee.

After talking the matter over with his mate, and seeing Quashee fairly disposed of, he went below to finish the nap—but his surprise, his mortification, his horror, may be imagined, when he found that his mattress, pillow, sheets, and counterpane, all were missing. While he was on deck, surrounded by his crew, examining the poor fellow who had been captured—a canoe, with a couple of blacks paddled under the stern, and one of the blacks entered the cabin, soon disrobed the starboard berth of its furniture, which was safely conveyed on shore without discovery.

Captain Watson, the next morning took his captive on shore; and at the house of the manager of the Belmont estate, he found his bed and bedding safely deposited beneath the piazza. He soon after reluctantly sent on shore the two dozen hams, and acknowledged that even the Yankees were no match for roguery, with the negroes of the West Indies.

*Social conduct of Woman.*—A woman was born to be married, educated to be married, she lives to be married, acts, pretends to enjoy, walks, talks, thinks, studies all in the most likely way to further what

is considered to be the object of her coming into the world, which was—to be married. Over this event, so highly important to them, women have no control whatever except through the underhand tricks and cunning manoeuvres so justly laid to their charge, and so cruelly injurious to their moral character, by the production of envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitable-ness. They have only the privilege of refusal, and not even that, if relations are in the case, as they generally are. 'If a girl be so silly, or so very immodest,' (as a relation once said in our hearing to a poor girl) as to have a preference for one man above another, she must of course sacrifice that preference, if another establishment stands in the way; for it is more than probable the man she loves would never rouse himself to think seriously of marrying till too late, when he will be sure to let her know his feeling and the bitterness of his disappointment.—Monthly Repository.

*Fending off.*—There is no use of grumbling about a hard winter in prospect. No such thing. Don't let us borrow trouble. The winter is going to be an easy winter—a remarkably easy winter—a splendid easy winter—for those who are not over head and ears in speculation. Talk about folks living through such a terrible hard winter! Pshaw. We will wager any thing that some rogues will live through it who have lived too long already, and what is more, that the end of it will find more mouths to be filled than its commencement, and more to fill them withal. People are not going to be idle, lie down, curl up and die. They have, been screwed up long enough, and rather beyond the striking point. The day of long bills and longer faces is passing away, notwithstanding the croakings of a few stand-at-the-corner-of-the-streets-with-hands-in-your-breeches men. Before spring, butter will go a begging at ninepence a pound; flour at seven or eight dollars, and then pay an enormous profit. Groceries of all kinds, beef and pork, will go off at a mere nominal price. Indeed many of the porkers have already entered into a combination not to be struck this fall, if their owners demanded more than five cents a pound, and if our beef dealers don't knock under present prices, their cattle have concluded not to knock under to them that's all.

Settlers have had their turn in feeding on clover, and the buyers will have theirs—at least so says the old prophetic at the foot of Ascutney. High prices and scarcity of money cannot go hand in hand much longer. It is a forced and unnatural fellowship, and the connection must be dissolved. People appear to be standing without knowing it, upon a huge, hollow, bepuddled India rubber ball, concealed within which are all kinds of speculators, sticking needles through it for the purpose of making honest people on the outside start up and down and fall back four feet at two they rise. Their needles will soon let all the wind out of the ball, and it will flatten down, not much to the amusement of those within, who must bear the superincumbent weight. Depend upon it, marm they will have their turn in laughing at the wrong side of mouths—so if you want your butter eaten just fetch it on, at ninepence a pound, before it gets lower.—*Claremont Eagle.*

*PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS.*—We would not needlessly interrupt the enjoyment of those who look forward to the next winter as a season of general starvation. But lest their dreams should be too suddenly broken, we must call their attention to the facts contained in the late news from Europe respecting the prices of bread stuffs there. We happen to know of an operation at Liverpool, by which fifty thousand bushels of wheat are to be immediately forwarded to this country, and by the prices which are published, there is little doubt that larger supplies will be soon forthcoming; for the long continuance of high prices, the successful issue of the recent importations, and the fact, well ascertained, that our domestic supplies are inadequate to our wants, will give new confidence in future operations. Let us see at what prices we can be supplied. In Paris the price of bread is about 2 cts. and in London 3 cts. per lb.—We found a shilling loaf in N. York yesterday to weigh 2 lbs and 3 oz. which is near 6 cts. per lb. The price of wheat in Paris is \$1.12 cts. a bushel, and the price of flour is \$5 a barrel. In London flour is \$8 a barrel. In the ports of the Mediterranean, and Baltic, bread stuffs are much cheaper than in either London or Paris. The price of good wheat at Naples is 2s. 10d. sterling a bushel, or 67 cts. From any one of these places freight might be obtained at 33 cents per barrel on flour, and about 12½ cents per bushel on wheat, or about half the rate

charged on transportation of the same article from Rochester, and one fourth of what is charged from Ohio. 50,000 bushels of corn have lately been received here from Ohio by one house, at a freight of 49 cents. The duty on flour is one dollar a barrel, and on wheat 25 cents a bushel. Wheat, therefore, can be imported from Naples and laid down in New York at 125 to 135 cents a bushel, all charges paid, and from a hundred other places at the same or a less price....Corn and rye are not burdened with a duty and may be imported to great advantage. The countries of Europe and Asia afford stores of bread stuffs almost inexhaustible, so that the supplies for this country, if they should run to the highest possible quantity, could only affect prices in a slight degree. Free trade will supply all our wants, and the cost with a liberal mercantile profit, will not carry prices above 150 cts. for wheat, 100 cts. for rye and Indian corn, 50 cts. for oats per bushel, and \$7.50 for flour per barrel. So let the desponding cheer up, for no one who is industrious and frugal need starve in 1836 or 1837.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

*MURDER.*—The following horrible detail is from a Natchez paper:

A young man, the only male representative of a highly respectable family, was killed on Saturday in Jefferson county, Michigan, by a very harmless youth, on whom the wretched inebriate was making a mortal assault. The facts are briefly these: The young man who has fallen, began, in February last to give signs of mania-a-potu. On the 22d February he took out license of marriage, embracing the name of a young lady residing near him. He asked a clergyman to officiate on the next Wednesday at his marriage, and also invited a numerous wedding company.—At a ball the same evening, in the midst of a large assemblage, he read aloud, mounted on a table, his marriage license. From this public proclamation, the lady received the first intelligence about the contemplated wedding, which had been arranged by the maniac lover. On the day appointed by him for solemnizing the rites of matrimony, he proceeded, despite the efforts of his friends, and at the risk of one individual's life, who endeavored to prevent him, to the residence of his imagined betrothed. By kind means, however, he was persuaded to return home, and was soon in the care of a physician, who succeeded in restoring him to a temporary soundness of intellect. On the 2d of June, the object of his maniacal devotion was led to the hymeneal altar by the young man who has been forced, in self defence to destroy the maniac's life. At the time of his marriage, & ever since, he had been under the influence of the mania, induced by the recurrence of the phrenzizing bowl, uttering threats against the life of the young man who has killed him. On the fatal day, he went armed with knife and pistol to execute his mad purpose. His destroyer had been warned, and was prepared with rifle and shot gun, and as he entered his gate, he fired his rifle & wounded his foe in the leg, at which his horse threw him: but recovering, and again advancing, he received the contents of one barrel of the shot guns in his abdomen... but still urged on by the fiend within him, with pistol aimed, he received the contents of the second barrel in his head, and fell a lifeless, mangled corpse, at the door of the assaulted, and unfortunate youth, whom he had resolved to destroy.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, September 30.

## STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The house went into Committee on the address.

After a few unimportant remarks had been made by several hon. members,

Mr. Stuart said that from the precipitation with which this address was pressed through the house, he had not had time to give it all the consideration which he would have desired.—It appeared to him, however to embody the matter which had formed the subject of the addresses of the house of the 26th of February last and that founded on the 92 Resolutions, whereof so much had been said. But the new and peculiar feature of the present address was that it contained a formal declaration on the part of the house, that they would adjourn the consideration of the subjects relating to the making provision for the civil expenditure of the country, specially brought under their consideration by his Majesty, until his Majesty's Government shall render the legislative council elective. On a measure pregnant with such serious consequences, he did not feel himself at liberty to remain silent, though fully sensible of all the disadvantages arising from the short interval which had been allowed to

members on his side of the house to consider the measure. Considered in all its bearings the present measure touched the whole policy of the country in all its departments since the establishment of the constitution of 1781. This was too large a field for him to enter upon, he would confine himself principally to that which constituted the peculiar feature of this address, which in substance was the formal declaration that the house would not exercise any of its legislative powers until the Imperial parliament should remedy the constitutional act & render the Legislative Council elective by the people. Any circumstance materially affecting the Colonial policy of Great Britain was of vast importance. No country has ever possessed such an extent of colonial and dependent territory. Her great maritime power, her wealth, her commerce, her redundant population, all conspire to give importance to her Colonial possessions & the Colonial policy by which they are to be regulated, has an interest corresponding with that importance. Any new principle of policy adopted by the metropolitan government in any one of the Colonies must speedily be felt throughout all, and more slowly but not with less certainty, re-act upon the institutions of Great Britain herself. But we are called to look upon the subject in a more restricted point of view, in examining the innovations attempted in what part of the colonial possessions of Great Britain which we inhabit.—Cherishing as he (Mr. Stuart) did, and desirous of perpetuating the connexion of this colony with England, he could not see but with deep regret any measure calculated to weaken the bonds of union between the colony and parent state. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the policy which has been pursued in this country, all must be sensible that the dissensions which have prevailed here so far from abating, seem from year to year to have increased in intensity, and paralyzed the enterprise, industry and energies of the country, and rendered them unavailing to the development of its resources and the advancement of its social condition. Prejudices have been fermented and have reached the highest and even most educated classes. An observation respecting the state of parties in Lower Canada, which the house had just heard from his honorable colleague for the Upper Town of Quebec (Mr. Berthelot) afforded too striking an illustration to be passed over. According to that hon. gent. the country was divided into two parties, one represented by the large majority of the House and supported by the whole body of the people of every origin and the other consisting of the holders of office and their supporters. These according to him were the two conflicting parties in the colony. There was no intermediate class of persons, no one to be found differing from the majority of the Assembly, who had any community of feeling or of interest with the body of the people, or who cared for the advancement of the country, for its agriculture or its commerce. Were these opinions peculiar to the honorable gentleman from whom they proceeded, they would not have called for any particular notice; but they have been so often repeated that many, without due reflection, were led to believe that a large portion of the inhabitants of this country unconnected with the officers in all their acts, however injurious they might be to the public at large, and to these their supporters themselves; an unpaid solid column arrayed in defence of all official delinquency! It required that obscurity of mind which party spirit alone can produce to cause an opinion so monstrous to have been received. If abuses did exist was it only one party that suffered from them? Was the law one thing for one party and another thing for the other? Did any public inconvenience press upon one that was not felt by the other? The great subject of complaint had been and was, that the larger number of offices were in the hands of men with British names: and now one great cause of our dissensions was an inordinate appetite for official emolument. But in truth the number of offices in Lower Canada was not so great. The means of obtaining a livelihood by individual exertion and industry were not so difficult as to justify this eagerness for office; and after all the great majority of the men of English origin had quite as much reason to complain of the distribution of offices as those of French origin. But he (Mr. S.) would go much farther and say, that the inconveniences which had pressed upon the people of British origin within the colony, had been much greater than those to which men of another origin had been exposed. Some instances of this kind he would point out. It was now between forty and fifty years since the large and fertile territories lying upon the banks of the Ottawa, and those now composing the Eastern Townships, were opened for settlement. [Hear Mr. S. enlarged on the inconveniences to



which the original settlers had been subjected, and on their not having any endowments of schools or colleges for persons using the English language.] During this time the Canadian had had the advantages of settling upon lands of the tenure to which he was accustomed in the neighborhood of his friends and relatives, and with regular government. Then as to the means of education, his Majesty's Canadian subjects enjoy the advantage of large and liberal endowments. In making this comparison he did not mean to institute an invidious one. He rejoiced that these endowments should exist. He regretted only that we should be left without any. Passing from these subjects the point to which the attention of the country at large would be principally directed in the address before the committee was that which was peculiar to it,—the refusal of all supplies, and of all legislative action on the part of the house until the Imperial Parliament should effect an organic change in the established Constitution of the country, by rendering the legislative council elective. He thought that in a country composed of two classes of subjects, differing in language, religion and manners, the predominance which must obtain in the Assembly in favor of the more numerous class ought not to be extended to the other branch of the Legislature. He thought therefore that in a country situated as this is, the Legislative Council ought not to be elective and he did so, without entering into considerations of a more general character, which were considered to render such a measure unfitting, even where the population is homogeneous. But he disapproved still more of the means which the house, in the present address attempted to use for the attainment of this end, the stoppage of the supplies, and the declaration that the House would transact no business until the Imperial Legislature yielded to their demands upon this point. The power of the house to regulate and control the public expenses, within reasonable limits, was one which he (Mr. S.) would go as far to uphold as any one. The right of the house to use this as a coercive power upon the metropolitan state, he denied. There was a wide difference between the use of the legitimate power of the House in controlling the public expenses, and the abuse of that power by making it the means of an effectual passive resistance for the attainment of any end, however unconnected with the public expenditure, which the House might choose. There were within the last few years three epochs of the existence of that power. The first of these was the absolute refusal to pay the public officers any sum whatsoever, in consequence of which for the last three years, the government of the King of Great Britain has stopped payment in Lower Canada. All supplies being refused, in what condition had the country been placed? The government could not be carried on without officers, nor could the services of these be had gratuitously. They must be paid either without or against law, or by the Metropolitan State out of its own funds, or, lastly, there would be no officers whatever. This last must be the ultimate result, and the act of passive resistance here complained of, begins in injustice and ends in anarchy, and the destruction of all social order. The next epoch in this doctrine of passive resistance was that of the proceedings had in 1835, in relation to what were called the contingencies of the house of assembly. This matter had been very much misunderstood in quarters where it ought to have been better understood. It cannot be doubted that there was no right in the assembly to demand the sums which they did demand in the name of contingencies as of right without law. In 1835 they declared that they would not proceed in the business of the country unless a sum of many thousands of pounds was paid out of the public chest simply upon their demand. At the opening of the first session of the Legislature under the present administration, £22,000 were given to the assembly under this head. This is the second epoch. The third of the epochs to which he (Mr. S.) had alluded would date from the adoption by the house of the address, then under consideration. That address once passed and its prayer acceded to by the metropolitan government the authority of the metropolitan state within the colony would be utterly extinguished, and the relation of Lower Canada to Great Britain would resemble rather a federative than a dependent relation. Irregular as was the action of such a measure towards the Metropolitan government, it was equally irregular, looked at in its operation within the colony. This branch of the Legislature had no right to abdicate the powers which the law and constitution vested in it. It had no right to use those powers for the destruction of the law and constitution from which they were derived. One of the main ends to be attained by this last act of passive resistance, besides the change in the existing constitution, was the possession, by the assembly of the dominion and control of the Waste Lands of the Crown. He held that the waste lands of the crown were vested in the crown in right of Sovereignty and that it was the duty of the crown to use them in reference to the interests of the Empire at large, and not merely and solely with reference to particular local interests, or in subordination to local authorities. The crown could not divest itself of this high prerogative. At the same time he held that local interests were as far as possible to be conciliated with more general interests, in this branch of the administration, and that the utmost publicity should obtain as to every thing con-

nected with wild lands. Colonization and settlement belonged to high state policy, and yielded not in importance to the determination on war or peace. In the ancient nations, most remarkable for civil wisdom, it occupied one of the highest places in the public policy; and at this instant of time every thing forces it upon the British Government in such a form as to preclude the possibility of their dominion over the Waste Lands. Considering the shortness of the time which now had been allowed for the consideration of the various and important, and some of them novel matters, contained in this address, Mr. Stuart said he would best have consulted his own inclination by giving a silent vote of dissent; but he did not feel himself at liberty to do so, and felt it his duty rather to risk the imperfection which must of necessity belong to a hasty examination of so complicated a subject, than to be altogether silent upon the occasion.

(To be continued)

**Shocking Rail Road Accident.**—The following are farther particulars of the sad accident on the Columbia rail road, which was noticed yesterday in a letter to the editors of the United States Gazette. We believe we have seen it stated that the cars on the Camden and Amboy rail road are provided with some machinery for security against a fall, in the event of the breaking of an axle.

Fairview, Sunday, about 3 o'clock. This afternoon, as the train for Lancaster was approaching Fairview, the axle of the forward car next to the baggage, broke, which immediately precipitated the body of the car upon the railway, the fragments of the axle ripping up the bottom of the car in which was a Mr. Gibson, of Philadelphia, bound to Cincinnati with his wife & child. His wife and child fell through and nearly the whole train passed over her body. I cannot picture to you the heart rending scene that ensued when Mr. Gibson was called to the spot where his wife lay a mangled corpse, with the child, about 18 months old, by her side, covered with the blood of its dead mother. The top of her head was cut off, and the brains lay on both sides of the rail; the body, feet, arms and legs broken to atoms. Heavens, what a sight! The distracted man tenderly dragging from the spot the remains of his 'Julia,' calling upon her in frantic exclamations; but she could only answer by an expiring look of agony. He next picked up his babe, and believing it too was dead, ran around among the crowd imploring assistance, when it was impossible to afford him the least consolation. The child was miraculously preserved. I was next called to witness another scene which beggars all description.

A black man, who had vainly attempted to leap from the car when the accident took place, fell upon the ground, and the car running off the track upon the side he jumped, the wheels passed over both his legs and cut them off in the most shocking manner, grinding the dirt and clothing into the mangled flesh. He lay writhing in the most excruciating agony, under the body of one of the cars, until enough assistance could be rendered to raise the car off him. He will not, it is believed, survive.

A gentleman in the forward car had his left arm broken, and breast much injured, but it is possible he will recover.

The train was propelled at the rate of 15 to 18 miles per hour at the time of the accident, and ran not more than the length of the train, or 50 yards, ere it brought up.

I was with my family in the next car to the one which Mr. Gibson was in, and the fragments over which we passed, tore up the bottom without injury to any of its passengers. It was a miracle that we escaped—one of our wheels was spokeless, nothing but the naked rim left to give assurance it was ever a rail road wheel. Even the rails, for a considerable distance, were torn from their fastenings, and some broken.

This seems to be one of those accidents against which it is difficult to guard, unless by some new arrangement of the wheels and axles of the cars, or perhaps by a thicker flooring to the cars.

It is mentioned to us that the engine & one car were immediately despatched to Lancaster city for medical or surgical aid for the sufferers, and that before it returned, the cars were set in motion.

In the hope of conveying the wounded toward medical aid, they had gone to a short turn, when the locomotive came sweeping round, and was not checked until it came in contact with the cars and did considerable injury.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

**Florida.**—The New Orleans papers of the 13th ult. contain the following intelligence. If the date and place of the reported engagement are correctly stated, this must be a different affair from that in which Major Pierce so gallantly defeated the Indians. Our last advices from Florida informed us that some detachments had marched to the relief of fort Gilliland (or Newmansville); it is possible that the engagement mentioned by the New Orleans papers may have been at that place, although it is said to have been fought near Tallahassee.

By the schooner Emblem, from St. Mark, we learn of an engagement having taken place near Tallahassee, about the 2d ult., between the U. S. troops, (104 in number, 70 of whom were unfit for duty,) commanded by Major Sands, and two hundred of Powell's warriors. The battle lasted about two hours, and resulted in the

discomfiture of the Indians, 12 of them being left dead on the field, when but one of the troops was wounded.

All the particulars of the engagement had not reached St. Marks at the time of the sailing of the Emblem. It is said that a six pounder used by the U. S. troops, did the greatest execution, and occasioned the comparatively great loss of life on the side of Indians.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

Since we have been public journalists, we scarcely remember to have seen such a sudden burst of indignation as the perusal of the late English papers occasioned, containing the debate in the Imperial Parliament on the presentation of Dr. Duncombe's petition by Joe Hume, *Carlisle's friend*, and the notorious Greek-Island jobber!!! Joey, about as immaculate as Duncombe himself, was precisely the individual to be selected to pour forth, or rather stammer on this venomous and lying harangue against Sir Francis Head. That Upper Canada might have produced some characterless, conscienceless wretch, who would glory in blowing the embers of civil war would be nothing surprising in history of the world and mankind; but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the learned Dr. Duncombe of Oxford, the man wot promised to vote for Maclean as Chairman, but was induced by the potent oratory of Peter Perry, and goodly promises of M. S. Bidwell, to forego his pledge—that this veracious, noble, lunatic, discovering, steam-dredging, machine searching,—Paris bridge contracting,—education promoting patriot, should present a petition to the House of Commons, of Great Britain, on the last night of its sitting, like Marshal Spring Bidwell did Papineau's letter on the last night of the last House of Assembly, indeed it is scarcely to be believed.—And then a petition so fraught with falsehood, to be taken 'over the water by Charlie,' not one syllable of truth in it; it could not surely be Dr. Duncombe of Oxford, but some Proteus assuming his shape, his name, his form.

A man so virtuous, that he seemed to be Not one, but all mankind's epitome; Stiff in opinions—always in the wrong—Was every thing by starts, but nothing long; Who in the course of one revolving moon, Was Doctor, fidler, statesman and buffoon; Then, all for —, painting, fiddling, drinking, Besides a thousand freaks that died in thinking.

But, to be serious; is it not scandalous, disreputable, unbearable, that this province is to be misrepresented to the Government of Great Britain—to the people of Great Britain; and that to its obvious disadvantage, causing distrust as to its stability, and deterring emigrants from coming to it, by individuals whose inconsistencies and tergiversations in public, and whose laxity of morals in private life, are the topics of common conversation, and who endeavour to screen their delinquencies and immoralities by a flaming manifestation of patriotism? Is it to be borne that their villainously concocted slanders are to be carried, by a vile hireling, to the place of all others calculated to do the most mischief and, that there is no agent on the spot ready to confront the slanderer, and denounce his falsehoods? Dr. Duncombe's career in the States, inspecting mad-houses, peeping into schools,—his speculation in this Province, with the Paris Bridge and the Steam Dredging Machine, clearly prove that he has an insatiable thirst for jobbing, and a flagrant desire for power, manifested in a constant endeavor to thwart the Government in every measure, important or trivial, right or wrong; these vices and follies, in certain speculating, commissioner-seeking individuals, diffusing, by the association of ideas, a suspicious air over even a constant adherence to patriotic principles, has brought a general discredit and disgrace on the whole of what was formerly, and by some is still called, the liberal party. Dr. Duncombe's frothy falsehoods about Government Deeds being issued without payment—knives and bludgeons being used, to scare away the radical voters. Will he have the abominable, audacious effrontery to say that Bidwell and Perry were not fairly defeated at Addington;—Small at Toronto;—Smith and Rymal at Wentworth; Durand and Hopkins at Halton;—Strong Waters and Chesser at Prescott;—Wilson and Roblin at Prince Edward District;—Shibley at Frontenac;—Red Wig at York, &c.???

The public were sick of their villainy—tired of their humbug—disgusted with their pretensions—and horrified at their ignorance. And it is greatly to Sir F. B. Head's credit, that he has shown such perfect reliance on the people, and such confidence that there was sufficient wisdom and virtue in the province, as to emancipate public affairs from the trammels of self-interest, factious combination, and private ambition, and a resolve on their part to place them in the best hands, brought together from all quarters, to unite with him in carrying into effect the patriotic and prudent plans of the British Government.

During the election, the amalgamation of Catholics and Orangemen to sustain the British supremacy, had a powerful tendency to soften the asperities of faction, as well as of national antipathy; it has laid the foundation for a better feeling in future, and has only caused disappointment to those whose object, desire and inclination was riot, bloodshed, dissension, civil discord, separation and disturbance.

The last House of Assembly, be it never forgotten, endeavored to make the Legislative Council elective—the Executive Council responsible.—Petit Juris

elective.—Magistrates elective.—Votes to be taken by Ballot.—Commissioners to supersede altogether appointments by the Crown—to destroy trade—annul the timber duties.—in fine, they aimed at nothing less than to destroy at once whatever had contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the province, all the channels of its industry, and all the sources of its power; its security from abroad, its tranquillity at home, and above all, that Constitution, on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of our laws and liberties.

Yesterday morning a man named John Barker, a ship-carpenter, belonging to the Quebec suburbs, was committed to prison on suspicion of having murdered his wife! On Sunday evening, several persons in the neighborhood of his house heard him use severe language towards her, and from her cries concluded that she had been severely beaten by him. As they were frequently in the habit of fighting, the quarrel, at the time, did not attract particular attention; and it was supposed, as little noise was afterwards heard, that both had retired for the night. However, next morning the unfortunate woman was discovered to be dead; and the wounds found upon her body clearly indicated that she had died from their effects. A medical gentleman who examined the body stated that they were the cause of her death. An inquest was held yesterday; & a verdict passed to the following effect:—that death was caused by blows inflicted by her husband. She has left two young children. Both husband and wife were greatly addicted to intemperance in drinking, which has undoubtedly been the cause of the unfortunate affray.—*Transcript.*

**Return of the Expedition in search of the Missing Whaler.**—The Portsmouth Telegraph of Aug. 27, announces the arrival at North Yarmouth, of the Cove, Capt. Ross, which was sent out in search of a missing whale ship. The following letter from an officer of the Cove states the result of the expedition:—

Our cruise has not terminated in the result which we anticipated on leaving England. We have not been able to ascertain the fate of the remaining ship, and I am afraid there are but few hopes to be entertained of her existence. Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay were full of ice when we left, and no appearance of a break-up; a worse season has scarcely ever been seen. Our passage out was very severe. We examined along the edge of the ice as far as possible, till we arrived at an impenetrable barrier—touched at two or three Danish settlements on the coast of Greenland; after which we returned along the ice to the Labrador coast, to see if she might be down there. We are last from a Missionary settlement on the Labrador coast, called Akkak, and have had a most beautiful passage across, being only three weeks to-morrow since we left it, while we were about as many months in going in one vessel. The admiralty promised to send other ships out, which did not arrive, so our cruise was at an end. We left all the whale fleet of 30 ships, in the ice and no fish; very bad prospects; but toward the end of the season it may turn out more favorable.

Every grown up male emigrant who came to the Eastern Townships this season, got two shillings and sixpence per day on his arrival at Sherbrooke, which is 3 days journey on foot from the landing-place Port St. Francis. Females have had no difficulty in finding employment in families. The company intend giving the same rate of wages at their public works next season. The price of lands is seven shillings and sixpence, payable by instalments in six years. The first instalment may be paid for by work which the company furnish. After the first instalment is paid up at the above rate, the land is their own free forever—no rents—no taxes. A clergyman who can preach Gaelic is settled in the neighborhood of Melbourne, where lands may be had at seven shillings and sixpence. Nothing but work and seed are wanted on the part of man to rear the products of the earth in abundance.—*Farm. Ad.*

#### SPAIN.

General Evans is much better, and is preparing to make one grand effort to retrieve his late mishaps. Had the Spanish Government kept faith with the Legion; had he not suffered himself to be made the dupe of the wily Cordova; and worse than all, had he been spared the visitation of sickness; he would not now form a subject for ridicule in the columns of the French newspapers. But there is yet a prospect of his ultimate success. If he succeeds in away brushing the spirit of insubordination which fatally prevails among his men, the rest will be easy enough.

General Cordova formally resigned the command of the army to his successor, General Saarsfield, on the 16th inst., at Miranda de Ebro. On the 14th the new Commander-in-chief addressed a letter to General Evans, couched in terms of the warmest friendship and respect. Saarsfield stated that he was fully aware of the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of the Legion, but that it would be his study to remove them.

It is supposed that there has been an insurrection at Naples. The King was to have visited London, but has hastily returned home from Paris. He is to marry Princess Clementine of Orleans, Louis Philippe's youngest daughter, with a fortune of six millions of francs.

**SPAIN.**—A French piece, entitled *Una Revolution a Paris*, was enacted at the St. Ildefonso Royal Theatre on the evening of the 12th. The coincidence of the play with the news hourly pouring in of the revolutionary movements in the southern provinces appears to have excited some ferment among the audience, which extended to the troops quartered at and about the Royal residence. A battalion of a provincial regiment, with whom the Madrid secret societies had tampered, approached the Segovia gate, shouting 'Viva la Constitution!' The battalion was joined by the 4th regiment of the Guards, and, both together proceeded towards the Palace, singing and playing Riego's hymn. It was late at night. A deputation of drunken soldiers was sent up into the apartments of the 'august mother of the people,' as the *Revista* still styles Queen Christina, to convey to her the 'wishes of the Spanish nation.' Her Majesty expostulated till two o'clock in the morning, when she was compelled to submit to the will of her intoxicated visitors, who at length withdrew, shouting, 'Viva Isabella!' 'Viva la Constitution de 1812!' On the following day, the 13th, the said Constitution was solemnly proclaimed at three P. M. On the same day the decree was extorted from Maria Christina, acknowledging the Constitution of 1812 until the meeting of the Cortes. On the 14th decrees were issued, appointing Calatrava, &c., Ministers instead of Isturitz, &c.

In the meantime the utmost anxiety prevailed at Madrid, the secret societies, who had contrived the St. Ildefonso movement, being almost the only portion of the population aware of what was passing at that Royal residence. On the morning of the 13th, however, the usual courier from St. Ildefonso not making his appearance, the occurrences transpired, in despite of the vigilance of the authorities. The whole capital soon learned that the 'Immortal Christina' (we quote the *Espanol*) had hastened to the 'energetic manifestations of a large part of Spain,' conveyed to her through the 'frank and loyal organ of the brave who guarded her at La Granja, and had upheld her rights at Navarre.' The capital learnt that she had graciously condescended to make a solemn oath to the Constitution of 1812. This was fully confirmed in the evening, but throughout the day Isturitz and Quesada kept down the people by a formidable display of patrol. On the 14th various bands of Patriots scoured the streets, shouting 'Viva la Constitution!' and were pursued by the Captain-General, Quesada. Crowds gathered in a number of quarters, who 'fraternized' with the garrison. A conflict took place between part of Quesada's troops and the Revolutionists, with whom a large number of the disarmed National Guards had sided, in which some of both parties, were wounded, including Goldoni, an officer of the National Guard cavalry; and Calver, commandant of a battalion of the Queen's Regiment. The exasperation was thereby increased, and grew more violent towards evening, when, further, rigorous decrees having been issued by the Ministry and Quesada, the garrison, a part of which had already, in the morning, refused to fire upon the people, and shouted 'Viva la Constitution!' appears to have sided with the insurgents.

From that period terror prevailed in the capital. On the 15th Gen. Quesada, who had endeavored to escape, was captured at Hortalza, two leagues from Madrid, by some National Guards, and put to death. M. Isturitz and his colleagues would also have been torn to pieces, had not some friends concealed their persons. All the public functionaries, all persons connected with the Administration, or suspected of moderation or Carlism, were compelled to flee, assassination being the order of the day. On the 15th also, the new Captain-General, Seoane, issued proclamations to the inhabitants of Madrid, and to the soldiers and National Guards, recommending order to the former and subordination to the latter.

On the 16th, in the afternoon, the constitution of 1812 was solemnly proclaimed, and the decrees extorted from the Queen published; the bells were rung, the constitutional stone was erected on the Plaza Mayor, and at night an illumination took place.

On the same evening also, the captain of the National Guard cavalry, Don R. Garcia Corasco, was sent off with sixty men to bring the Queen to Madrid, which capital she entered the next day. To gratify the liberals, one of the first measures imposed upon the new Ministry was, that of ordering the apprehension of Isturitz and his colleagues, with a view to their being brought to 'justice,' the exasperation against them having been increased by the arrival, on the evening of the 16th, of a column of the northern army, which had been ordered to come up by forced marches.

On the 9th of August, the constitution of 1812 was proclaimed at Murcia. At Carthagena, on the same day, the Governor (Count de Mirasol, the same, we believe, who defended Bilbao against Zumalacarréguy,) attempted to oppose the configuration, but, being deserted by his troops, who were foremost in shouting 'Viva la Constitution!' he was compelled to escape with a number of officers, on board an English vessel, leaving the command to General Valdes, under whose auspices a junta was formed. Mirasol sailed on the 12th.

#### NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD.

The death of this gentleman is one of the most important events for the city, and



perhaps for Europe, which has occurred for a very long time. His financial transactions have pervaded the whole of the continent, and may be said for years past to have exercised more or less influence on money business of every description. No operations on so equally large a scale have existed in Europe previous to his time, for they were not confined to his own capital and resources, which are well known to have been immense, but were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna and Naples, all of whom possess colossal fortunes of their own. Besides this essential co-operation, he had agencies in almost every city either in the old or new world, all of which under his own directions, conducted extensive business of various kinds. He had also, as well as his brothers, hosts of minor dependant capitalists, who participated in his loans & other extensive public engagements, who placed implicit confidence in the family, & were ready at all times to embark with them in any operation that was proposed. Nothing, therefore, was too great or extended, provided the project was a reasonable one for him to undertake.

His management of the business in exchange was one of the most remarkable parts of his character.—He never hesitated for a moment in fixing the rate, either as a drawer or a taker, on any part of the world, and his memory was so retentive, that, notwithstanding the immense transactions into which he entered on every foreign post-day, and that he never took a note of them, he could dictate the whole on his return home with perfect exactness to his clerks. His liberality of dealing was another conspicuous feature of these operations, and many merchants whose bills were objected to elsewhere found ready assistance from him, and his judgment was proved by the very small amount of loss which he incurred in consequence of such liberality.

The following interesting particulars of the rise of Mr. Rothschild's family, are taken from Mr. McGregor's new work, called "My Note Book."

At the commencement of the wars of the French Revolution, their father, Moses Rothschild (Anglice Redshield,) was a small banker or money-lender, living in an obscure part of Frankfurt. He had established a character of strict probity, & would no doubt have amassed a large fortune, and have enriched his family, although events had never so eminently served him.

His eldest son, Nathan Mayer, whom he sent to England, commenced business in Manchester, partly as a small manufacturer, but chiefly as a broker or commission-agent in the way of purchasing the fabrics of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and shipping them for Frankfurt to supply the German market. This was a thriving business enough, until the celebrated Berlin & Milan decrees crushed it and the trade of Frankfurt at the same time. Another son, Solomon, was sent to Paris, where he commenced business as a money-dealer & negotiant. The third son remained at home with his father.

When the French armies crossed the Rhine most of the German princes were driven from their territories among others the sovereign of Hesse-Cassel, who carried his jewels and money hastily with him to Frankfurt, in order, if possible, to deposit them where they would be most likely to escape the French. The reputation & character of the humble Jew, Moses Rothschild induced the prince to call upon him for the purpose of depositing with him his treasure in value some millions of thalers. Rothschild at once refused to accept so dangerous a responsibility, for the French troops were advancing fast to the city. The prince who would not even take a receipt for them at last urged Moses to take charge of the money and jewels; and the French army was actually entering Frankfurt at the moment when Rothschild succeeded in burying the prince's treasure in a corner of his little garden.

His own property, which in goods and money was worth about 40,000 thalers, he did not hide, well knowing that if he did so, a strict search would be made; and that not only his own but the prince's hoard would be discovered and plundered.

The Republicans, who, like the Philistines of old fell upon Rothschild, left him not one thaler's value of his own money or property. In truth, he was, like all the other Jews and citizens, reduced to utter poverty—but the prince's treasure was safe; and some time after the French army marched out from Frankfurt, Rothschild commenced again in a small way as a banker, increasing his business cautiously, by means of the prince's money, until the year 1802, when the latter returned to Frankfurt on his way to Cassel.

He had heard and read in the Gazettes that the French had despoiled Rothschild of every thing he possessed, and, consequently, he considered that his own must have inevitably gone. He, however called, without any hope, on the honest Jew, and when he asked Moses "if the robbers took all?"—great was his joy when the latter replied, "not one kreutzer," I have all the jewels, which I secured untouched, in a strong chest; and the money I have also, with five per cent, besides, for your highness, from the day that you put your confidence in the Jew Moses Rothschild." He then related the whole story, and several anecdotes about the ingenuity of the sans culottes.

"As I was left without a kreutzer of mine own," continued he, "and so much good money of your highness's here, and doing no profit, and as I could get high interest for it from the merchants, I began to use it by little and little. I have been successful, and it is now only just that you should have it all back, with five per cent interest."

"No," said the prince, "I will neither receive the interest which your honesty offers nor yet take the money out of your hands. The interest

is not sufficient to replace what you lost to save mine; and farther, my money shall be at your service for twenty years to come, at no more than two per cent interest."

At the congress of Vienna the prince of Hesse-Cassel held up the character of Moses Rothschild so earnestly to the potentates and ministers there assembled, as to obtain from them promises of giving a preference of negotiating loans to the family, and the loan of a hundred million of francs contracted by France to be paid to the Allied Powers was accordingly entrusted to the son at Paris, the present Baron Solomon Rothschild. Thus began the loans and negotiations on a large scale, added to which their increasing connections and resources having enabled them to have more expeditious intelligence than all other capitalists, they have profited by their contracts to an unprecedented extent. M. Rothschild, of London, for instance, had information of Napoleon's escape from Elba twenty-five hours before the British ministry. Their first loan of 100,000,000 of francs, contracted at Paris, was agreed at 67 per cent, and a short time after sold at 93—making a difference of 52,000,000 francs on the whole amount between the contract and sale prices.

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the *Standard*, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, OCT. 18, 1836.

The villainous charter of that British American Land Company is unequivocally declared by Lord Glenelg's despatch to be good valid and effectual, unless legal objections can be raised to the company, as a corporate body, or to their title to the lands. What a curse to the country the company has proved already and will prove in future!

It has settled about 4,000 old country emigrants on its lands since last spring—the most wickedly gave employment at half a dollar a day to every grown up male emigrant as he arrived, and promises to do the same next year. It sells its lands for seven shillings and six pence per acre, so that a man may purchase an acre of land by three days work. But this is not all. The purchaser is allowed to pay for his lands by instalments in six years, and the first instalment may be paid for by work furnished by the company. Let us suppose that a man buys a half lot or 100 acres. The price is one hundred and fifty dollars, or thirty seven pounds ten shillings, payable by instalments in six years. Fifty days' work pays the first instalment and then the land is his own, with the enormous burden of the payment of six pounds five shillings yearly, a sum which thousands of poor mechanics at home pay for the bare use of a room or two, besides his taxes. Oh the abominable Land company! It will soon cover its territory with old country men, and what will then become of their High Mightinesses, the *Nong Tong Paws* of the Assembly?

The Assembly has repeatedly declared, that it will never sanction the title of the company; but emigrants may tell the Assembly 'to be asy,' for its sanction will never be asked.

At a fire, which happened in Montreal last week, a gentleman about to sail for the old country, lost a considerable sum in Sovereigns, half Sovereigns, and British silver and copper pieces. If any such coins, a little damaged by fire, should be presented, persons will do justice by detaining the offerer and apprising Mr. LETT, of Montreal, by mail.

We have received several numbers of the *TRANSCRIPT*, a penny paper published at Montreal. It excludes politics from its columns. The workmanship is excellent, and the selections of entertaining and instructive articles, displays taste and judgment. It cannot fail of being a favorite.

By the arrangements made with the UNION Post Office, Franklin, the subscribers to the *CULTIVATOR* in this section, receive their numbers a few days after publication. We should like to see this work have a greater circulation in the Townships. Farmers will find that the profit of studying this excellent paper, will go far beyond the trifling expense of it. It is devoted entirely to agriculture, and its price is only half-a-dollar a year. We shall endeavor to devote a part of our sheet to extracts from it—but farmers ought to buy it.

Married,  
On the 11th inst., by the Rev. R. Whitwell, Mr. Charles Hawver of Stanbridge, to Miss Hannah Ducl, of St. Armand.

The Editor and Printer were duly remembered.

Died,  
Reuben Cutting, Esq., aged 46 years.

## LIST OF LETTERS, in the Post Office at FRELIGHSBURG.

Ayer George W. A Abbott Jonas  
Blacklock Thomas 2, care of Martin Sourn-bury, B  
Brewer Jason C Brewster William  
Coit Levi S. Esq. C Castily Michael, care of Mr. Rhodes, Phillipsburg  
Currier John McCindew  
Dingman John, Densmore, Vt. D  
Darling Nathan Dearborn Celinda, Sutton, F  
Frary George G  
Gilman Thomas care of E. Waldo H  
Hawley Eli J  
Jones Daniel Capt., Sutton M  
McKiff Bartholomew, care of Art. Holden P  
Prentice J. T. R  
Representatives of Wm. Moffatt (important) Reynolds Benjamin Reynolds William Reynolds E. C. S  
Smith Jacob 24, Fairfield Vt. T  
Tisdale Asa W  
Wing Ward Whitman H. N. 2  
West John, Fairfield Vt. Post Office, Frelighsburg, 17th Oct. 1836.  
J. CHAMBERLIN, P. M.

**Borrowed,**  
THE first 5 numbers of the 2d vol. of the *Cultivator*. The borrower will oblige by returning them.  
JAMES REID.  
Parsonage, Frelighsburg, 17th October, 1836.

**Removal.**  
The Post Office is REMOVED, from the Store of Mr. LEVI KEMP, to the NEW BUILDING erected on the premises of the undersigned, where all letters to be mailed are required to be delivered by 9 o'clock, A. M. of Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, otherwise they will remain in the Office until subsequent days of despatching the mail.  
J. CHAMBERLIN,  
Post Master.  
Post Office, Frelighsburg,  
17th October, 1836.

**Strayed,**  
From the pasture of Mr. James Ingalls, in St. Armand, one two Year old STEER; two two year old HEIFERS, and one yearling HEIFER; any information respecting the same, will be thankfully received by the subscriber and all reasonable charges paid.  
OREN J. KEMP.  
Frelighsburg, Oct. 17, 1836.

**Notice.**  
I hereby certify that I have paid a certain NOTE of  
**200 Dollars,**  
in favor of PAUL WHITNEY, bearing date April, 1819. Also one of 20 DOLLARS, payable to Amos Messor, date unknown. I hereby forbid any person or persons buying said Notes, as I have once lawfully paid them.  
SAMUEL PATTERSON.  
Liverpool, Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 25th, 1836.

**Stolen.**  
FROM the undersigned, on the evening of Saturday the 8th instant, a dark bay  
**Mare,**  
switch tail, black mane and tail; one white hind foot, & a few white hairs on the forehead; 10 or 11 years of age; has suckled a colt during the season, the high side of her bag is larger than the off, and the high tail longer than the off; colt was weaned about 2 weeks since. When the Mare first starts she favors her feet similar to horses that have been foundered. There are old scars on the near side.  
CORNELIUS DAVIS.  
St. Armand, October 10, 1836.

We, the undersigned, do hereby offer in behalf of the Society for Detecting Horse Thieves and the recovery of Stolen Horses, to pay all reasonable charges in the recovery of the aforesaid Mare or the thief.  
J. CHAMBERLIN, }  
JOHN BAKER, } Committed.  
O. J. KEMP. }

**Just Received.**  
The subscriber has just received at his store in HIGHGATE, an extensive stock of  
Teas, Coffee,  
Spices, Tobacco,  
Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.  
which he offers to his friends by wholesale, low for cash or credit.  
W. W. SMITH.  
August 9, 1836.

**100 BBLs fresh inspected FLOUR,**  
for sale by  
August 26, 1836. W. W. SMITH.  
V2 21 4w.

**Notice.**  
FOR accommodation of the Pub-  
lishers, on the first Saturday of  
November next, series of visits, from the vil-  
lage through to  
**Richford Mills,**  
which will be continued EVERY SATURDAY during the winter, for the express purpose of executing and attending to all calls in my line of business, such as Cutting  
Coats, Vests, Pantaloon, &c. &c.,  
which I flatter myself I shall be able to execute in the first style, with neatness and despatch. My room will be found at Mr. Sears's, Inn-keeper, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor me with a call. Those wishing garments made, I shall hold myself in readiness to accommodate immediately on my return to my place of residence. They will therefore, have the goodness to hand them into my lodgings, or put them in my possession, as I return home.  
As this arrangement will be attended with considerable expense, those having work done, such as cutting, &c. will see the necessity of my receiving nothing but MONEY DOWN for my labor.  
JAMES McCANNA, Tailor.  
Frelighsburg, Oct. 11, 1836. V2—27tf

**For Sale.**  
A valuable situation for a country  
Mechanic, on the road from  
Frelighsburg to Phillipsburg—4 miles  
from the latter place. There are 30  
acres of good LAND, 20 of which are improved;  
a DWELLING HOUSE, WOOD-SHED,  
BARN, and SHOE-MAKER'S SHOP. The  
buildings are new, and in excellent repair.  
Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the  
proprietor on the premises.  
GEORGE FELLERS.  
St. Armand West, 4th Oct. 1836. V2—26ty

**NEW STORE  
&  
New Goods!!**  
**H. G. Smith**  
IS now receiving direct from New York, an  
entire new stock of  
**GOODS,**  
at the new Store, just fitted up, a few doors south  
of P. H. Campbell's Hotel, in  
**ST. ALBANS,**  
where will be found a good assortment of  
Fancy & Staple  
**Dry Goods;**  
among which are:—  
Sheetings, Tickings,  
Bating, Wadding,  
Cotton Yarn, Wicking,  
French, English & German  
**Merinoes,**  
Merino Circass.  
Common do.  
(a first rate article.)  
Goats' Hair Camblets,  
Common Camblets,  
Figured and Plain Silks,  
(of almost all colors.)  
Silk, Velvet, &c.

**Teas,**  
Tobacco, Spice, Pepper,  
Ginger, Salaratus, Snuffs,  
Raisins, Sugar, Coffee,  
and almost all kinds of dry Goods, of a superior  
quality. A very large assortment of  
Crockery  
&  
Glass Ware,  
Hard Ware,  
Nails, Glass,  
Fish & Flour,  
Paints & Oil,  
Buffalo Robes, Caps,  
Collars, Fur Tippetts,  
and other articles too numerous to mention; all  
of which will be sold for Cash or Produce, at very  
reduced prices. Inhabitants of Canada, intending  
to make purchases in this town, will find it for  
their interest to call and examine qualities and  
prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
18th October, 1836. V2 28—6w

**Notice**  
IN pursuance of a resolution adopted by a  
meeting of the members of the society for de-  
tecting horse thieves and the recovery of stolen  
horses, held at Mr. Elihu Crossett's on Thursday  
the 29th of Sept. 1836. The members of said  
society are requested to pay into the hands of the  
Treasurer, Secretary or any of the Committee two  
shillings and Six pence immediately.  
(Signed.) H. N. MAY, Chairman.  
HORATIO S. THROOP, Sect.  
St. Armand 28th Sept 1836.

**Machine Cards.**  
The subscriber, agent for Mr. S. P. Bent,  
manufacturer, Middlebury, Vermont, has received  
samples of the above; orders for which will  
be taken at low prices & executed with despatch.  
JAMES COURT,  
Commercial agent.  
Montreal, 17th August, 1836. V2 20—12w.

**The Mutual Fire Insurance Com-  
pany of the Counties of  
MISSISKOU and ROUVILLE.**  
A meeting of the members of the Compa-  
ny, held at Phillipsburg, on Monday, 3d  
Oct. 1836, the Report of the Directors, of which  
the following is an abstract, was submitted to the  
Meeting, and was received and adopted by it, viz:  
That the number of Policies, issued  
by the Company, is 173  
That the whole amount of pro-  
perty now insured is 128559,18 1/2  
That the premium notes now in  
force amount to 1223,45,10  
Total amount of Receipts 173,0,8  
Total amount of Expenditures, 51,19,5  
Balance in the Treasury, on  
the 1st Oct. 1836. 141,1,3  
No loss has yet occurred to the Company, that  
has come to the knowledge of the Board. All  
which is submitted by the Directors.  
Phillipsburg, 3d Oct., 1836.  
CHESTER ROBERTS, Secretary.

**Officers for the Present Year.**  
Anthony Rhodes, Phillipsburg,  
James Taylor, " Directors,  
Lawson Ford, " "  
W. W. Smith, " "  
Albert Chapman, Noyan, "  
Jonathan Selby, Dunham, "  
N. B. Beardsley, Henryville, "  
Hiram Corey, Stanbridge, "  
Abel Adams, St. Armand, "  
Anthony Rhodes, President,  
J. H. Munson, Treasurer,  
Chester Roberts, Secretary.  
The Agents are James Taylor, Albert Chapman,  
Jonathan Selby, N. B. Beardsley, Hiram Corey, H.  
M. Chandler, and Silas England.  
A petition to the Legislature has been prepared  
praying for an amendment of the Act; that the  
insured may not be required to sign his policy in  
duplicate.

**RAIL-ROAD LINE  
OF  
Mail Stages  
FROM  
STANSTEAD-PLAIN  
TO  
ST. JOHNS.**  
Messrs. CHANDLER,  
STEVENS,  
CLEMENT &  
TUCK, Proprietors.  
FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, (17s 6d.)  
LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Satur-  
day mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain  
in the evening.  
Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday  
mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.  
Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please,  
breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus  
the advantages of this new line are obvious.

**CASH paid for  
BUTTER.**  
W. W. SMITH.  
**Card.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the in-  
habitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity  
that he still continues the  
**Tailoring**  
business in his various branches at his old stand,  
Day Street.  
Having made arrangements to receive the lat-  
est Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and  
from the superior quality and low price of Cloths,  
and first rate workmanship, the public will find  
at his stand inducements seldom to be met with;  
and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he  
hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a con-  
tinuance of them.  
Cutting done in the most approved style, at  
the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash  
will be received.  
DANIEL FORD.  
Phillipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11—1y.

**For Sale,**  
AN Excellent FARM, situated upon the  
main road, in the flourishing Township of  
Farnham, adjoining the residence of Samuel Wood,  
Esquire, M. P. P. The farm is advantageously  
situated, and contains 200 acres of land—one  
half under good improvement, upon which there  
is a dwelling house, and two new barns have  
been recently erected with a small shed attached  
to one of them. Title indisputable—terms lib-  
eral. For further particulars enquire of Dr.  
Chamberlin, of the village of Frelighsburg, or the  
undersigned proprietor.  
SARAH WINCHESTER.  
Dunham, 3d Sept, 1836. V2. 22, 12w.

**New Goods.**  
THE subscribers have just received an ex-  
tensive assortment of  
**Dry Goods,**  
consisting of a great variety of  
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,  
Calicoes, Gingham,  
French Muslins, Fig'd &  
Plain Silks,  
Summer stuffs,  
Tuscany and Plain Straw  
Bonnets, &c. &c.  
—ALSO—  
Crockery and Glass Ware,  
Dry Groceries,  
Lamp Oil,  
Boiled Linseed Oil,  
Raw do.  
Red and White Lead,  
Mackerel and Cod Fish,  
Sole Leather,  
Hardware,  
Iron, Steel, Nails,  
Scythes, scythe Snaiths,  
Rakes, scythe Stones and  
Rifles,  
of the most approved kinds. &c. &c.  
All of which are offered for sale as cheap and  
upon as liberal terms as at any Store in the Coun-  
ty.  
RUSSEL & ROBERTS.  
Missiskoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12td.



From the Lady's Book.  
**YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.**

BY T. HAYNES BAYLY, ESQ.

The most wretched of children is the spoiled child—the pet who is under no subjection, and who gets all the trash which his little mouth waters. 'Tis he who bumps his head, in the act of going somewhere he was forbidden to approach; and it is he whose little stomach aches considerably in consequence of eating too many sweet things, coaxed out of the cupboard of a fond but injudicious mother.

Spoil the boy and what are we to expect of the man? Will the dog be well-behaved, which was let to go his own way when a puppy? Will the steed be steady in harness, if, when a colt, no care was taken of it? The spoiled boy inevitably becomes the wilful man, and with the wilfulness comes discontent.

Unfortunately, those who have always been accustomed to find others yield to them, and to have their own way, become habitually selfish, and utterly regardless of the feelings and wishes of those about them. Self-gratification is naturally the first wish of the child; but it is the fault of parents, if, by injudicious indulgence, the man is led to anticipate that, as every body yielded to him in boyhood, every body must yield in after life.

Frederick Fairleigh was the spoiled child of his family, the youngest of three children, and the only boy. He was the pet of both father and mother, and being lively, intelligent, and good looking, he soon became a favourite. Spoiled in infancy he was unmanageable in boyhood, and wilful, and self sufficient in the early days of maturity. Master Frederick having been used to his own way, it was not likely that Mr. Frederick would voluntarily relinquish so agreeable a privilege. At college, therefore, he continued and matured the habit of idleness, which had been censured, but never sufficiently corrected at school.

As for study, he never got further than 'stud,' and was much more frequently seen in a scarlet hunting-coat, than in his sombre academic costume. The idle man at Oxford during term time is not likely to do much good at home during the vacation—Frederick Fairleigh did none. Ere he ceased to be in years a boy, he became what is termed a 'lady's man,' flirting with all the pretty girls he met, and encouraged to flirt by many a married dame old enough to be his mother. Petted and spoiled by every body, Frederick became the especial favourite of his grandfather, Sir Peter Fairleigh, and spent much more of his time at Oakly Park than at his father's house.

Before young Fairleigh was one-and-twenty his father died, and being then the immediate heir to Sir Peter's baronetcy and estates, he naturally became a greater favourite than ever. One precept the old gentleman was perpetually preaching to his grandson; he advocated an early marriage, and the more evidently the youth fluttered, butterfly fashion, from flower to flower, enjoying the present without a thought of the future, the more strenuously did old Sir Peter urge the point.

The spoiled child had no notion of relinquishing old privileges, he still had his own way, still flirted with all the pretty girls in the neighborhood, and thinking only of himself, and the enjoyment of the moment, never dreamt of the pain he might inflict on some, who viewing his attentions in a serious light, might keenly suffer in secret when they saw those attentions transferred to another.

He was five-and-twenty when he first met Maria Denman, the richest heiress and the prettiest girl of the county; and when the old baronet saw the handsome pair rambling together all the morning, and sitting together in corners at night, he secretly exulted in the probable realization of one of his fondest hopes—the union of his pet grandson with his favourite Maria. There could be no misunderstanding his attentions; there was indeed a tacit understanding between the young couple; but Frederick Fairleigh certainly never had in so many words distinctly said, 'Maria, will you marry me?' Months flew away, two years had already elapsed, and though Frederick certainly seemed attached to Maria, yet, when other pretty people came in his way, he still flirted in a manner not quite justifiable in one who had a serious attachment, nay almost an engagement elsewhere.

Poor Sir Peter did not manage matters well; indeed, with the best intentions in the world, he made them worse. It was not likely that one who had never been accustomed to opposition should all at once obey the dictation of a grandfather. Opposition to the match would have immediately brought matters to the desired point,—for Frederick, though not quite aware of it himself, devotedly loved the fair Maria. But she like the rest of the world, had assisted to spoil him; she had been too accessible, too easily won; and really loving him who had paid her such marked attention. Frederick had never seen a look or a word bestowed upon another which could give him the slightest uneasiness. A pang of jealousy would probably have at once opened his eyes to the state, of his heart. But always kindly received by Maria, and always happy in her society, the spoiled child saw in her kindness, and in her smiles, nothing beyond the voluntary and unsolicited preference which he had

been but too well accustomed to receive from others. He was, therefore, never driven by doubt or by solicitude to pause and scrutinise the state of his own heart.

Instead of offering feigned opposition to the match, however, Sir Peter opposed the line of conduct pursued by his volatile heir, and, by continually harping on the subject, he at last really made the wilful young man believe that, of all disagreeable things in the world, a marriage with the woman who was really dearest to him of all beings on earth, would be the very worst.

'My dear sir,' he cried one morning at breakfast, after hearing a long lecture on the subject, 'how you do tease me about Miss Denman!'

'Tease you, Fred,' said Sir Peter, 'tease you! for shame; I am urging you to secure your own happiness.'

'Surely, sir,' he replied, 'there is plenty of time,—I am still very young.'

'Young Sir!—you are a boy, Sir; a boy in judgment and discretion, a very child, Sir, and what's worse, a spoiled child.'

Well, said Frederick, laughing, 'don't be angry, if I am a spoiled child the fault is not mine.'

'Yes, it is Fred...I say it is, things that are really good of their kind are not so easily spoiled.'

'Indeed!' said Frederick, with a look of innocent surprise, and taking up Sir Peter's gold watch which lay upon the table he opened it, and pretended to poke about the wheels.

'I see what you mean, you satirical monkey,' cried Sir Peter laughing; 'give me my watch, Sir, and let me now tell you that where there is real good sense and stability, the man will very soon learn to get rid of the selfishness—yes, Fred, I am sorry to repeat it, selfishness was my word—the selfishness and self-importance, resulting from over-indulgence in childhood.'

'I wonder then any one should care about a selfish, consequential fellow like myself,' said Frederick.

'You mean to insinuate that you have been and are a general favorite, popular with every body, and well received wherever you go? I grant it, my dear boy, I grant it,—and I should be the last person to say that I wondered at it; but then you have got into one or two scrapes lately.'

'How do you mean?' said his grandson; 'when and where?'

'Why, for instance, the Simmonses, with whom you were so intimate; did not Mr. Simmons ask you rather an awkward question the last time you were there?'

'He asked me my intentions,' said Frederick, 'my views with respect to his eldest daughter, Caroline—he inquired, in fact, if I was serious.'

'A puzzler that, hey, Fred?' chuckled the baronet, who was not sorry the occurrence had happened.

'It was awkward, certainly,' said the youth, 'but how could I help it? They invariably encouraged me to go to the house, and I positively never was more attentive to one daughter than to another.'

'Possibly not; but depend on it where there are unmarried daughters in a family, fathers and mothers never receive the constant visits of a young man without calculating probabilities, and looking to consequences. However, for Susan Simmons, I care not three straws; I am only anxious that a similar occurrence should not deprive you of Miss Denman's society.'

'That is a very different affair, Sir,' said Frederick, 'surely you would not compare Susan Simmons with Maria?'

'Ah!' said the old man, 'that delights me, now you are coming to the point, the other was a mere flirtation—all your former fancies have been mere flirtations; but with Maria (as you say,) it is different; you really love her, she is the woman you select for a wife.'

'I did not say any such thing: I have not thought of marriage, I am too young, too unsteady, if you will.'

'Unsteady enough I admit,' said Sir Peter, shrugging his shoulders, 'but by no means too young; besides your father being dead, and your mother having made a second marriage, your home as a married man will be so desirable for your sisters.'

'I wonder you never married again, Sir,' said Frederick.

'You would not wonder,' said Sir Peter feelingly, 'had you witnessed my happiness with the woman I loved; never tell me that taking a second wife is complimentary to the first. It is a tacit eulogium on the marriage state I grant you; but I consider it any thing rather than a compliment to the individual in whose place you put a successor. They who have loved and who have been beloved like myself, cannot imagine the possibility of meeting with similar happiness in a second union. Plead the passions if you will as an apology for second marriage, but never talk of the affections; at least never name the last and happiness which you enjoyed in her society, as a reason why you lead a second bride by the tombstone of your first, and vow at the altar to love and to cherish her.'

'Why, my dear Sir, can there be any harm in a man's marrying a second wife?'

'Not a bit of it; I am speaking of it as a matter of feeling not of duty; in fact, I only give you my own individual feeling, without a notion of censuring others. But were I about to marry, Maria Denman is the woman I should choose.'

'I wish you would then, my dear Sir,' said Frederick, carelessly, 'for then I might enjoy her society without the dread of being talked into a marriage.' With

these words he left the room, and Sir Peter cogitated most uncomfortably over the unsatisfactory result of the conversation.

The next day Frederick Fairleigh was off to some races which were held in the neighborhood, and as if to show a laudable spirit, and to prove that he was master of his own actions, he avoided Maria Denman as much as possible, and flirted with a new acquaintance—the beautiful widow of an officer.

Sir Peter was in despair; Maria who was an orphan, and been entrusted in his guardianship, was on a visit to Oakly Park, and in her pensive countenance and abstracted manner, he plainly saw that his ward was really attached to Frederick, and was hurt and distressed by his extraordinary conduct.

'I wish our Frederick would come home,' said Sir Peter, who had been watching his ward, while she diligently finished a cat's left whisker in a worsted work-stool which was fixed in her embroidery frame.

'Our Frederick!' said Maria starting.

'Yes, my dear, our Frederick; did you not know he was in love with you?'

'I hope I am not apt to fancy young men are in love with me Sir Peter, and certainly Mr. Fairleigh has never given me any reason to—'

'Stop, stop, no flits,' said the baronet.

'He has never told me that a—' Maria hesitated.

'He has never formally proposed for you; is that what you mean to say?'

'Decidedly.'

'And never will if we don't make him; but do you mean to say that he has never given you reason to suppose that he loved you?'

'Pray, my dear guardian,' said Maria, evading a direct reply, 'look at your grandson; you must be aware that his attentions are lavished indiscriminately on every young lady he gets acquainted with. Words and looks that might be seriously interpreted with others, evidently mean nothing with him. He—he gives it out that he is not a marrying man.'

'Not a marrying man! how I hate that phrase; No man's a marrying man till he meets the woman that he really wishes to marry. And if men are not marrying men, I'd be glad to know what they are?—a pack of reprobate rogues! As to Frederick I'm determined—'

'Pray make no rash resolves respecting your grandson, Sir Peter—especially in any matter in which you may think I am concerned.'

'I tell you what Maria, I know you love him,' said Sir Peter. 'I see his attentions have won your heart. You have been, and are, quite right to endeavor to hide your feelings, but it is all in vain; I see as plain as possible that you are dying for the ungrateful, foolish, abominable fellow.'

'Oh Sir!' cried Maria, rising in confusion, but she again sank into her chair, and covering her face with her hands burst into tears.

'Do not think me cruel and unkind, Maria,' said the old gentleman, seating himself by her side and taking her hand; 'you are very dear to me, you and my grandson are the only two beings on earth who engross my affections; and believe me Frederick devotedly loves you.'

Maria shook her head and continued weeping.

Many weeks had elapsed, and young Fairleigh was still absent from Oakly Park. Maria had, however resumed her cheerfulness, and Sir Peter seemed less anxious than might have been expected at his grandson's evident determination not to follow his advice. To account for this change we must state that Sir Peter having accidentally been obliged to search for some book in Frederick's apartment had discovered several matters that convinced him of his attachment to his ward, and those presumptive proofs having been made known to Maria, she had made a full confession of the state of her heart. A print, which when exhibited in a portfolio in the drawing-room had been pronounced a perfect resemblance of the then absent Maria, had been secretly taken from the portfolio, and was now discovered in Frederick's room. By its side was a withered nosegay, which Maria recognized as one that she had gathered and given to him; and in the same place was found a copy of verses addressed 'to Maria,' and breathing forth a lover's fondest vows.

All this amounted to nothing as proofs that Frederick Fairleigh was in duty bound to marry the said Maria Denman. In a court of justice no jury would have adjudged damages, in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, on such trivial grounds as these; but they served to show Maria that he who had thus treasured up her resemblance could not be altogether indifferent to her and she at last felt relieved from the humiliating idea that she loved one who had never for a moment thought seriously about her.

Sir Peter and his ward were now often closeted together, and one day after an unusually long discussion, she said,

'Well, Sir Peter, I can say no more; consent.'

'There's a dear good girl!' cried the old man, affectionately kissing her 'and now we'll be happy in spite of him. But now for my plans. It will not do to stay here at Oakly Park with all these servants to wonder and chatter; no, no. Tomorrow you and I, and your maid and my confidential man, will go to Bangor, the quietest place in the world, and we'll have nice lodgings near the sea, and I'll write to that miserable boy to come and meet us.'

Maria looked rather grave, but Sir Peter, chuckling with delight, gave her another kiss, and then went to expedite their departure, and to write a letter to his grandson.

Fairleigh, who now began to get very tired of

the fascinating widow, was yawning over a late breakfast when his grandfather's letter was laid before him.

'Ah,' thought he, 'more good advice I suppose, urging me to marry. One thing at all events I'm resolved on, never to marry a widow if possible would let me alone, really Maria after all is—but what says the baronet?'

MY DEAR GRANDSON,  
Finding that all my good advice has been thrown away, and at length perceiving that you never intend to invite me to your wedding, I now write to announce my own, and request you with all speed to hasten to Bangor, where we are established at Beach Cottage, and where nothing but your presence is wanting to complete the happiness of your affectionate grandfather,  
PETER FAIRLEIGH.

'Astonishing! of all men in the wide world the very last! Well, there was no use in wondering; Frederick hastily packed up, and was very shortly on his way to Bangor to pay his respects to the new-married couple. On enquiring for 'Beach Cottage' he was directed to a picturesque abode, the very beau ideal of a house to 'honey-moon' in; and he was immediately ushered into the presence of the baronet, who was sitting alone in a charming apartment which looked upon the sea.

The meeting occasioned some little awkwardness on both sides, and it was a relief to Frederick when Sir Peter rose to leave the room, saying, 'there is a lady who will expect to be made acquainted with you.'

'Yes, Sir,' said Frederick, 'pray permit me to pay my respects—to ask her blessing; pray, Sir, present me to—my grandmother.'

Sir Peter left the room, and Frederick half inclined to view the marriage in a ridiculous light, sat wondering what sort of old body could have been fool enough to enter the married state so late in life. He heard a footstep slowly approaching the room, (rather decreed, thought he); a hand touched the lock of the door it opened; and Maria stood before him clothed in white.

She advanced towards him with a smile, held out her hand, and welcomed him to Beach Cottage.

'Good heavens!' cried Frederick, sinking on the sofa, and turning as pale as a sheet, 'is it possible? I—I deserve this—fool, idiot, madman that I have been; but oh! Maria, how could you consent to such a sacrifice? You must have known, you must have seen my attachment. Yet no, no, I have no right to complain, I alone have been to blame!'

Sir Peter had followed the young lady into the room; he hastily retreated to the window, and the baronet in apparent amazement addressed his grandson.

'What means this language addressed to that lady, Sir; a lady you avoided when I wished you to address her, and now that she is lost to you for ever, you insult her by a declaration of attachment.'

'Sir Peter,' said the spoiled child, springing from the sofa, 'if you were not my father's father I'd—'

'Well, what would you do young man?'

'But you are!' cried Frederick, 'you are and what avails expostulation, and he sank again on the sofa choking with agitation.'

'Pray young man,' said Peter, 'control your emotions, and as to rage don't give way to it—were you to kill me, you could not marry my widow.'

'Not marry her—could not, were she free!' cried Frederick, as the utter hopelessness of the case flashed upon him.

'No, my dear boy, no, not even if she were free.'

'I would!' shouted the youth.

'Impossible! if I were in my grave you could not!'

'I could! I would! I will!' cried Frederick.

'What marry your grandmother?'

'Yes!' said Frederick, clinching his fists, and almost foaming at the mouth, 'yes, I repeat it yes!'

It was impossible to hold out any longer. Sir Peter and Maria burst into immoderate laughter, which only increased the agitation of the sufferer, until Sir Peter wiping his eyes, said,

'Go to her boy, go to her; my plan has answered, as I thought it would, and you will be a happy fellow in spite of your folly.'

Maria earnestly impressed upon her lover's mind that she had most reluctantly yielded to the persuasions of her guardian, in suffering 'this little drama to be got to his edification; and Frederick having now experienced the anguish which he would have endured had he really lost Maria, proved by his steady devotion the strength of his attachment. 'Beach Cottage' was retained as the residence of Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Fairleigh during the honey-moon, and Sir Peter danced at their wedding.

**Cash for Wool!**  
NOTICE  
I hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.  
Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836. V2-7

**SMITH'S**  
**Cheap Store.**  
**New & Splendid**  
**Goods.**

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of

**Goods**

ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his Goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.

Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.  
W. W. SMITH.  
Mississkoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12f.

**TERMS.**  
Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.  
To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.  
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MOIR FERRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

**STANDARD AGENTS,**

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.  
Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.  
Dr. H. N. May, Phillipsburg.  
Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.  
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.  
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.  
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Henry Boright, Sutton.  
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.  
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.  
Henry Wilson, La Cole.  
Levi A. Coit, Pottou.  
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.  
Nathan Hale, Troy.  
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.  
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.  
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.  
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

**FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE**  
**FOUNDRY**

SMITH, FARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

**STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,**  
AT

**BURLINGTON, Vt.**  
they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, at the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of  
**CUTS**

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.  
BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 6 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }  
January 12 1836.

**Look at this!!!**

A yard of Calico for a pound of Butter.

The subscriber has received fresh from the market, and offers for sale at his Store in Bedford, a great variety of beautiful French Muslins, London Chintz and Prints of different qualities. Also a new and splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Summer wear; all a little cheaper and better style of Goods, than any offered at present to the public.

Groceries of the best qualities. All kinds of country produce will be received in payment for Dry Goods.

**PHILIP H. MOORE.**  
Bedford, August 16th, 1836.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
An kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand; and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.

Freleighsburg, February, 1836.

**PRIZE MEDALS.**  
THE Natural History Society of Montreal offer three Prize Medals for the three best Essays that may be presented on the following subjects:—

1. On the connection between the language and the character of a people.  
2. On the physical history of rivers in general, and of the St. Lawrence in particular.  
3. On the circumstances which affect climate in general, and the climate of Lower Canada in particular.  
4. On the comparative adaptation of prairie and forest to the settlement of a new country.  
5. The changes that have taken place in the habits of exotic plants cultivated in the northern parts of America, particularly as regards the changes induced on their agricultural and horticultural properties.

The conditions are:—  
1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note supercribing with the same motto and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to J. S. McCord, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society.  
**ANDREW H. ARMOUR,**  
Recording Secretary.

July 30 1836